

A new combination in *Angiactis* (lichenised Ascomycetes: Roccellaceae)

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Introduction

The genus *Angiactis* was introduced by Aptroot *et al.* (2008) to accommodate three crustose species of the lichen family Roccellaceae, recorded from southern Australia, Bermuda and the Galápagos Islands respectively. The type species, *A. littoralis*, was initially described by Kantvilas (2004) in the genus *Lecanographa*, but with considerable hesitation as that genus was perceived simply as the best fit at the time for what was clearly a novel and remarkable species.

Angiactis is characterised by an ecorctate, crustose thallus containing gyrophoric acid, a thick, cretaceous medulla, a *Trentepohlia* photobiont, ascomata with a thick, prominent, thalline margin, a dark-pigmented or carbonised, cupular proper excipulum in which the dark pigments are KOH–, hemiamyloid, eight-spored asci approximating the *grumulosa*-type (terminology after Egea & Torrente 1994), slender, branched and anastomosing paraphysoids, hyaline, transversely 3–7-septate ascospores with cylindrical locules and usually with a thin gelatinous sheath, and rod-shaped conidia. *Lecanographa* differs from *Angiactis* chiefly in that its ascomata lack a thalline margin (Kantvilas 2004; Aptroot *et al.* 2008) and that the dark ascomatal pigments react strongly olive in KOH.

Abstract

The new combination *Angiactis banksiae* (Müll.Arg.) Kantvilas & Stajsic is proposed. The ecology of this remarkable species, known from coastal south-western Western Australia, Victoria, Flinders Island (Tasmania) and southern New South Wales, is discussed.

Keywords: *Lecanographa*, rare species, taxonomy